

Thank God for Sunday.

To the weary laborer in the vineyard—to him who has worried through a week of "pressure," how pleasant is the advent of "a day of rest," and how well-prepared is that person to acknowledge and admire the wisdom and goodness that set apart one day in seven on which man and beast might repose from labor, and gain fresh strength and vigor with which to continue the faithful and energetic discharge of the duties pertaining to their several vocations. God set apart one day in seven for the good of man, and he enforced its observance by the sanctions of religion. He placed that observance upon higher grounds than man's feeble necessities—he linked it with the regard paid to his own glory, with the honor due from the creature to the Creator.

A due respect to the laws of our physical being would demand of us the observance of stated periods of rest; but in the eager pursuit of gain, in the struggle for power—in the mad excitement of pleasure, these natural laws are so habitually violated that, without some stronger sanction, or more assured guarantee than human prudence would afford, no confidence could be felt that the needed cessation from work would take place—that the laborer would cease from his toil, the beast be freed from his burden, or the slave from his task. The added sanction of religion—the express command of God—affords this guarantee, and another example is shown to illustrate the fact that we can best promote our own happiness—best conserve our own interests—even in a temporal point of view—when we most faithfully obey the laws which Infinite Wisdom has placed before us for the regulation of our conduct.

Even when the infidelity of the French Revolution decreed that Christianity should be abolished, it was soon forced to return to one of the institutions of revealed religion, and by way of providing a substitute for the Christian Sabbath, to decree that one day in ten should be a holiday of reason, or something of the kind—at any rate, a vacation from work, and even this was found insufficient.

But, ceasing to reason upon the matter, we are content, for the present, to feel thankful that a day of rest is at hand, to know that the rigid muscles of labor will take occasion to relax from their tension, that the tired brain of the thinker can forget its painful plodding, and that the noise of traffic will cease throughout the land, and a day of calm and peaceful quiet divide the busy weeks of wearing existence. That for one day men will cease to sell for cost, cease to hunt for cash, cease to search for money. Blessed be the Sabbath—kind and gentle be its influences upon a land over-worked, over-travelled, over-pressed, where life wears away its freshness, ere its prime be past, in the stern struggle after wealth, position or power.

In the solemn, yet cheering services of religion, in the mild charities of home, in the softening influence of memory, appropriate to the morrow, may we all be prepared to enter upon the duties of the coming week with hearts refined and refreshed, and with minds invigorated for their better and more faithful discharge.

Daily Journal, 31st ult.

Of all the victims of speculative follies or faults, there is, in times like these, least sympathy for those who have played a game against the suffering consumers of the necessities of life, and have lost their stakes by the venture. While the poorest household, even the widow with her orphan children was paying enormous and totally unreasonable prices for her small supplies of sugar or molasses—paying prices which could be ill-afforded—these articles were stored by the acre upon the wharves of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, kept up at famine prices by the operations of speculators, sustained, in many instances by banks, who were happy to say, have shared in the losses of their misery producing pets.

Upon no class of articles has the reduction of price been so great as in that of sugar and molasses. Think of the price of sugars ruling in the beginning and middle of the year, and then bear in mind that, within a week past, a cargo of sugar has been sold at rates averaging under four cents per lb. Such a sudden caveat never has been known.

We make no charges against the legitimate dealer in any article. A man conducting his business fairly and properly, does good. The legitimate buyer and seller of sugar fills the proper sphere, and discharges the proper duties of an agent between the producer and the consumer; and is morally as well as legally entitled to all his fair and legitimate profits. But combinations such as have just fallen through, whose object has been to force the market—to create famine prices in the midst of plenty—to ignore the bountiful dispensations of providence, merit, and will receive, little sympathy in their fall.

Specie Coming.

It appears that the Persia just arrived at New York has brought a million dollars in specie. More will follow in the same direction, until, with our California products, the amount of specie in the country will reach a point beyond anything in the history of its commerce. By March or April next, the specie in the country will, in all probability, equal three hundred and twenty to thirty millions of dollars, the largest amount of specie known at any time. If, after that, the stringency continues, all we can say is, that it has its roots deeper than in a mere monetary embarrassment, or deficiency of gold. Business must have become very much entangled indeed.

It would appear that Cotton still keeps up in Europe, indicating more soundness and confidence in the future there, than we have been led to anticipate, or can yet realize. Should this state of things continue, the period of depression on this side must be very materially shortened—should things give way in England, that period may be indefinitely prolonged.

The opinion gains ground in England that the worst of the Indian mutiny is over—that the back of the insurrection is broken—and that it is no longer formidable, save in a financial point of view. The King of Persia evidently thinks so, too, since he has abandoned Herat in pursuance of the treaty which he neglected to fulfill when he supposed the hands of England to be permanently tied, and he heretofore forever crippled. But the country is not conquered, much less settled, and much has yet to be done, although the turning tide indicates the approach of one of these things at last.

The Town-Hall.—The Messrs. Wood.

To-day, Messrs. J. C. & R. B. Wood, Contractors for the masonry and brick-work of the new Town-Hall and Theatre, will have completed the brick-work on the edifice, laying the cap-stone on the pediment. "The form and pressure" of the building can now be seen, and we think it an imposing one—a noble piece in fact.

We understand that the plastering, rough-casting, etc., yet to be done, will be executed by other hands, acting under the same contract—however, as Mr. R. B. Wood will enter upon other engagements on and after the 1st day of November, having received the superintendence of certain United States works on the coast of S. C., and elsewhere, which will cause the removal of his residence from this place. We believe Mr. J. C. Wood has also been in contemplation to remove to some other field of labor.

In parting with citizens whom we have long known and the work of whose hands surround us on all sides, we cannot do less than wish them success and happiness, wherever their future lot may be cast. We cannot but hope that energy and perseverance may still meet that full reward of which adverse circumstances have so far prevented the realization.—Daily Journal, 30th ult.

"Doesticks" has taken unto himself a wife.

Job, in his tribulation and vexation, wished his enemy would only "write a book," thereby implying the danger of such a course of policy upon the part of said enemy. The talent of silence was appreciated in those early days, and ought to be appreciated now by some who seem to be wholly forgetful of its advantages. Gov. Walker, of Kansas, is one of these—he is perpetually rushing into print, and laying himself open to criticism and animadversion. Were it possible for a man of even the soundest judgment to be so constantly before the newspaper public, it would be impossible for even this judgment to sustain its prestige and popularity under such constant and voluminous garrulity. In the number and volume of his proclamations and published addresses as Governor of Kansas, he almost equals that redoubtable Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam, who hit upon the great and glorious plan of fighting the English and frightening the Yankees of the ten colonies of New England, by firing off volleys of proclamations. Somehow the aforesaid English and Yankees were stubborn and regarded not these potent paper missiles, but kept on encroaching until the Dutch possessions in the New World were lost to their High Mightinesses, the States General of Holland.

The last emanation from Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, is a "proclamation" to the people of Kansas, dated at Leecompton, Oct. 19th, 1857, setting forth their reasons for setting aside the vote of Oxford precinct, Johnson County, Kansas Territory, thereby giving certificates of election to the Free States Candidates for the Legislature from the 6th and 10th representative districts of said territory, and excluding the Pro-slavery Candidates from such districts. The Governor and Secretary say that the returns from said precinct are not in form of law, that they have gone to the neighborhood, and are satisfied that no such number of votes could have been polled at that precinct, as the returns indicate, &c., adding much irrelevant matter about the people of Missouri, etc.

Upon the whole, it would appear from the statement of Messrs. Walker and Stanton, that there must have been some illegal voting—enough, perhaps, to vitiate the returns from the precinct referred to, and if so, it is plain that such returns ought to be set aside. But there is no need for a long *ad captum* address to the people of Kansas; nor was there any necessity for the proclaiming officers to state, as they do, that "the consideration that our party, by this decision, will lose the majority in the Legislative Assembly, does not make our duty in the premises less solemn and imperative." Why this pleading? What has the Executive of Kansas in its official capacity, to do with our own party? What has the proclamation of the Executive of Kansas to do with party? Why plead in extension to any party because of a faithful discharge of duty? And thereupon arises the question which the country will ask—Does not an apology—an excuse—voluntarily beforehand say at once that there is something to be excused—something to be apologized for, and if so, what?

Maryland Election.—City of Baltimore.

On Wednesday next a general election will be held throughout the State of Maryland. It is notorious that for some years past, the City of Baltimore has been in the enjoyment of a bad pre-eminence for the riotous conduct of portions of its population, endangering the peace, the life and the property of all. This riotousness is particularly conspicuous at and about the time of election, interfering with the rights of suffrage, and the sacredness of the ballot-box. Time and again have the authorities been appealed to for the purpose of bringing this matter to their attention, and as often have said authorities expressed themselves satisfied with their own arrangements for the preservation of the peace, and confident that that peace would be preserved, as no doubt it was just in the manner the authorities expected and desired. The reign of law after the fashion of the Plug Uglies was established, and Mayor Swann was satisfied, although the streets ran with blood, and thousands of peaceful citizens were disfranchised, not simply men of foreign birth, but Democrats born and raised in the City.

The triumph or defeat of any particular party in the Maryland election sinks into insignificance, as compared with the question whether the spirit of republican government shall survive, or a reign of terror arise in its place—whether the majority of the people through the ballot-box shall hold the ultimate control of things, or whether it shall not. Time must show.

Governor Ligon, knowing himself to be the Chief Executive Officer of the State, charged with seeing the laws administered, and supposing Baltimore to be a part of the State, placed himself in correspondence with the Mayor of Baltimore—tendering his services and the power of the State for the maintenance of order and the protection of the citizens at the approaching election, and asking the Mayor to co-operate for that end. The Mayor, in effect says: "Gov. Ligon, you are hanged—things suit me in Baltimore, and if I and my pets are satisfied, what have you got to say?" Thereupon Gov. Ligon thinks that he has got something to say. He thinks that he is Governor of the whole State, of which Baltimore is but a part—he thinks that he is sworn to attend to see that the constitutional rights of all the citizens of the State are maintained inviolate—he thinks that he is authorized to employ the whole power of the State for that purpose. He calls upon the military to be in readiness. Forthwith every engine of excitement is set to work, every volunteer soldier is individually threatened if he turns out to obey his commander-in-chief—every officer is to be a marked man. Such is the state of things now. Surely it is a strangely humiliating state.

Meanwhile, lawlessness is the order of the day and night. A citizen of this place who was in Baltimore last week, informs us of a state of things even worse than the papers would lead us to expect—of men attacked in the open streets—strangers at that;—pistols firing and knives flourishing with perfect impunity. He himself did not escape attack, although he suffered little injury.

Governor T. Watkins Ligon, of Maryland, has issued a proclamation announcing his determination to employ the military for the protection of voters at the approaching election in Baltimore. He applied to the Mayor of Baltimore, soliciting his co-operation, but received no satisfactory response. He therefore issues this, his proclamation, and has also issued his orders to the General commanding the 1st and 3d divisions, commanding them to hold their divisions ready.

The necessity of calling out the military is always a painful one, but circumstances seem to show that that necessity exists in Baltimore now, if it ever can be supposed to exist anywhere.

Inquest.—Coroner J. C. Wood held an inquest this morning over the body of Edwin E. Gowden, late steward of Schooner Wm. L. Springs, who was missed from that vessel on the night of Friday, the 23d inst.

The deceased was about 28 years of age, a native of Hull, England. He leaves a family in Philadelphia. His body was recovered this morning from the Cape Fear River, in the neighborhood of where the vessel was lying. He was a man of strictly temperate habits, and must have fallen overboard accidentally. Verdict "accidental drowning."—Daily Journal, 30th ult.

AN ODD-SHAPED EAR OF CORN.—We have before us an ear or a bunch of ears of corn, which strikes us as rather a curiosity. It consists of one full-grown central ear, and of six smaller and shorter ears growing around it. The grains on the smaller ears are large and well filled as are those on the central one, which is perfect, down to the base, even where surrounded by the shorter ears or "nubbins." It was raised by Mr. Jas. W. Williams, of Holly Shelter district, in this county. We don't know whether this is the beginning of a new fashion—if so, it will go ahead of the Chinese Sugar Cane.

We fear that Mr. Walker has again "put his foot in it" in assuming to himself powers as Governor of Kansas, hardly in accordance with the intention of law or the spirit of his instructions. His lengthy, exonerating, apologetic "proclamation" to the "people of Kansas," referred to in our last, struck us as something out of joint. We see that it and the action it is intended to excuse, have been the cause of great excitement and bitter feeling in the Territory, and if the telegraphic correspondence from Washington City can be relied on, may, and indeed, must, lead to his recall and the recall of his man Friday, to wit, Secretary Stanton.

It is clearly the duty of the executive officer to give his certificate to the person or persons who shall appear from the returns to have the largest number of votes.—It is not his duty to go behind these returns—that belongs to another tribunal. It is the prerogative of all legislative bodies to judge of the qualifications of their own members. The person who has the *prima facie* evidence of election, is the person elected, until something to the contrary is shown to the satisfaction of the proper authority, namely, the body of which he has been elected a member.

This affair is not over yet, but is coming to such a focus as will render the attempt to make Walkerism a test of Democratic orthodoxy, a thing to be laughed at or scorn.

The jury in the case of "Jack Dudley," a slave, arraigned as an accomplice with "Scott," a free negro, in the murder of "Bob," a slave, at the residence of Mr. T. H. Lane, as has been before stated in this paper, returned last evening with a verdict of manslaughter against said "Jack Dudley."—Daily Journal, 30th ult.

IN A VERY SHORT TIME a man came along with a drive of sheep, from which they made a collection without much difficulty, and they might have realized more in the same way, but such unexpected success quite satisfied them for the present and they suspended in order to invest their capital. One of the youths, the elder, continued his travels for a country in the west, and the other came to town forthwith, and sinking his share of the proceeds—said to—'in bad whiskey, towards the evening we saw him surrounded with urchins, dead drunk, unable to stand alone and his mother helping him home, where a stomach pump had to be brought into requisition, in order to save his life. The parents of the boys should attend to them, or they will certainly come to evil ends, and the authorities should lay a heavy hand on the wretch whoever he was, that sold the whiskey.'—Walsburg (Va.) Herald.

THE PERIA BRINGS £200,000 STERLING IN SPECIE.

American securities were active but fluctuating. The market closed steady. It was reported that President Buchanan had written a letter to Mr. Dallas pledging the enforcement of the international laws.

A fearful panic was prevailing at Vienna, and a financial crisis had arisen at Lisbon. There had been large arrivals of Australian gold in England. The banks of Holland and Belgium had advanced their rates of discount.

A circular from the Colonial Office, addressed to the Governors of the British Colonies, has been issued, directing them to look to the defense of their Provinces, and not to neglect to make reasonable warlike preparations.

It was reported that the cholera had appeared in a village near London. Ten Breck's American horse Belle won at the New Market races.

The bank of India had considerable pressure at the Bank of England. The discounts continued to be very heavy. Nevertheless the tone of the stock and money market is more favorable than at the sailing of the Baltic. The bank has paid dividends to the extent of £6,000,000 sterling. Consols had an upward tendency on Friday, closing firm.

The details of the Indian mail concern in promising prospects of a more cheering character. It is confidently expected that the next mail will bring news of the capture of Delhi. The mutineers had nearly exhausted their ammunition and were fast leaving the city.

The ship Prince George, from Mobile, was abandoned at sea on the 4th inst., and the crew had arrived at Queenstown.

Death of the Secretary of State.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of William H. Seward, Secretary of State. He died at his residence, in this City, at 3½ o'clock on Thursday morning last (29th inst.).

Mr. Hill was in his 85th year, and had held the office of Secretary of State for 46 years, being first elected in 1811. For many years past, no matter what party was in power, he was again and again unanimously re-elected by the Legislature. This is a high tribute to the faithful officer and honest man, and as rare as it is exalted. It is seldom indeed that party rancor and party partiality is so effectually disarmed and brought to heel willingly to the demands of merit.

He died not of disease. The machinery of life ran down—the vital principle was gradually exhausted, and he breathed his last without a struggle—without a movement of a muscle. In our next we hope to be able to lay before our readers a short biography of his long and useful career.

The funeral took place at the Methodist Episcopal Church, to-day (Friday) at 11 o'clock, and was numerously attended. In respect to the memory of the deceased, the principal stores of the city were closed for a time.—Relief Standard.

Gov. Ligon's Proclamation.—Baltimore Election, &c. BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—Gov. Ligon's Proclamation, calling on the military to attend at the polls, to preserve order at the gubernatorial election, to be held in Baltimore, in a few days, has created a sensation in this city. Mayor Swann issued a letter to the Governor, published in an extra this afternoon, protesting against what he considers an usurpation of municipal authority and constitutional right. He states that to bring the military into contact with the people, on the day of election, without an official requisition, would seriously endanger the peace of the city and lead to serious consequences.

National Steam Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Three of the new steam sloops of war, it has been determined, will be built respectively at Pensacola, Newport and Philadelphia. The plan of the other sloop is to be built has not yet been determined. The building of the sloops will be commenced at an early day.

Important From Washington City. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—It seems certain that the Administration feel outraged at Walker's course in Kansas, in purging the polls contrary to specific instructions not to act as a judge in the premises. There is but little doubt that both Walker and Stanton will be recalled, unless they voluntarily resign, or unknown fact be developed justifying their extraordinary proceedings.

The amount in treasury, subject to draft, is \$9,802,000. The receipts of the week amount to \$441,000. The Post Master General re-advertises for four horse mail service from Abingdon, Va., to Cumberland Gap.

Letter from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 30th.—The steamship Isabel has arrived from Havana and Key West, 25th inst. The reports from the sugar crop on the island are favorable.

The steamship Star of the West, with the California mails, had not reached Havana when the Isabel left. She could hardly be considered overdue, however, having left New York on her outward trip two days subsequent to her regular day.

In Danger.

"Republicans" of New York! there is danger of an adverse result of the next Election next Tuesday. We speak plainly it, and frankly to you, for the exigency of the case demands it.—Tribune.

If the Tribune is awake to the danger surrounding its party before the election, it will most undoubtedly have realized sense of its after the 3d of November.—And one in the middle of a Western river, encircled on every side by fire, giving no point of escape, could readily imagine the serious dilemma which the Tribune editor and his party now find themselves in. They not only smell the smoke, but begin to feel the flames. "UP GUARDS AND AT THEM!" One more charge, and Black "Republicanism" is annihilated.

One gray hair was discovered in Eugene's imperial head at a recent sitting to her "femme de chambre," while engaged at her elaborate toilet. The instant decision was to adopt powder. We may therefore expect to hear soon that the whole French Court is powdered a la Pompadour.

The public debt of Russia is stated by the *Patrie* to amount to 6,938,000,000, about £277,320,000 sterling.

THE OAR'S ISSUES TO THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—The Emperor of Germany, who has just returned to his residence at Potsdam, has been staying with his relations at Darmstadt. There it would have been natural to have expected the interview to have come off. Stuttgart was, however, selected on the express plea that the Emperor's health did not permit of his participation in the interview, and that of such a nature. That capital having been chosen for such a reason, all motive disappeared for the Emperor Eugene accompanying Louis Napoleon. No sooner, however, was the absence of that illustrious lady certain, than the miserable Russian subterfuge became apparent. The Emperor of Russia then hastened to Stuttgart, and partook of his pleasures, without involving himself in a personal recognition of the Emperor Eugene. This insult is plain and unmistakable, however plausible may be the diplomatic excuses invented to disguise it; and the Emperor of the French will, indeed, be unworthy of the grace and beauty which he has placed on the throne, if he do not resent such imperial impertinence and rudeness. When on the banks of the Rhine it was the place of call for relief agents, and the Emperor, they could make better use of their talents, and having heard that toll-gate house on the Washington turnpike was vacant, concluded they would try their hands on toll collecting, and peradventure make a raise. Accordingly, they repaired to the scene of action, entered the house, swept up, spread a piece of carpet, hung out the rates of tolls, and established themselves.

In a very short time a man came along with a drive of sheep, from which they made a collection without much difficulty, and they might have realized more in the same way, but such unexpected success quite satisfied them for the present and they suspended in order to invest their capital. One of the youths, the elder, continued his travels for a country in the west, and the other came to town forthwith, and sinking his share of the proceeds—said to—'in bad whiskey, towards the evening we saw him surrounded with urchins, dead drunk, unable to stand alone and his mother helping him home, where a stomach pump had to be brought into requisition, in order to save his life. The parents of the boys should attend to them, or they will certainly come to evil ends, and the authorities should lay a heavy hand on the wretch whoever he was, that sold the whiskey.'—Walsburg (Va.) Herald.

ALEX LAZZE'S COURTESY.—Why you see, when my man came a courtier, I hadn't the least thought of what he was for—or I. Jobie came to our house one night, after dark, and rapped at the door. I opened it, and sure enough there was Jobie. Come in, sez I: take a cheer. No, Lizzie, sez he, I've come of an errand, and I always do my errands fast. But you had better come in and take a cheer, Mr. W.

No, I can't. The fact is, Lizzie, I've come on this 'ere courtin' business. My wife's been dead these three weeks, and every thing's been going to rack and ruin right along. Now, Lizzie, of you're a mind to hev me, an take care of my house, an my children, an my things, I'll give you an take a cheer, if not, I'll get some one else to do it.

Why I was afeerd and sed— If you come on this courtin' business, come in. I must think out a little. No, I can't tell I know. That's my errand. And I can't sit down till my errand's done. I should like to think of a day or two. You've needn't Lizzie.

Well, Jobie, if I must, I must—so here's to ye then. So Mr. W— came in. Then he went after the Squire an he married us right off, an I went home with Jobie that very night. I tell you what it is, these long courtin' don't amount to nothing at all. Just as well do it in a hurry.

PAID OF SUGAR.—Do not be incredulous, reader, when you inform us that on Monday last, at the foot of Clear Lake in this county, a shower of sugar came down, covering a large tract of country. It covered everything—leaves of trees, rocks, and the earth's surface alike. When discovered by the inhabitants the next morning, a part of it was of the consistency of syrup, and the rest as perfectly crystallized as the candy of the shops. The taste is precisely of the same as you can find, Mr. J. Hale, the Clear Lake expressman, saw it while on the ground, and collected a box as samples, which he brought to us. There is no mistake about the matter, as the public may learn for themselves by calling at our office. The specimens before us are generally irregularly crystallized, rounded at one end and irregular at the other, and are free from any admixture of anything altho' they are from one-fourth to five-eighths of an inch in length, some pure white, and others of a delicate pink hue. Their general appearance is that of very small stalagmites, such as we have often seen in caves. A small shower occurred at Salt Lake some years since. Naturalists pretend to explain such phenomena by saying that such saccharine showers are of frequent occurrence in the mountains of the west, and are improbable than the fact itself—the latter being well attested, and the former a mere theory, to cause ignorance of Nature's wonderful workings.—Napa Republican.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—While the heart swells with pride at the recital of deeds of heroism done by our countrymen in India, it is no less grateful to see equally high qualities manifested under difficulties by our kindred men beyond the Atlantic. The wreck of the Central America, fatal and painful as it was, presents instances of coolness, bravery, consideration, and real heroism, which dignify humanity. The Captain of the ill-fated vessel was truly a noble man. He died in the discharge of a duty which he might have in part neglected with impunity; but in him the finest part of ancient chivalry appeared. In the presence of peril the women and children were his first care. He pressed to the last the last of his crew, and he was obedient and fearless. Captain Herndon and his men behaved not less nobly; and their conduct and the conduct of the passengers speak irresistibly in favor of the high tone of the American mind. Their country ought to be proud of them; all Christendom will praise them.—Liverpool Post.

BANK REFORM IN TENNESSEE.—The following is the substance of a bill pending before the Legislature of Tennessee: 1st. That no bank shall issue notes payable at any place except where issued. 2d. That no bank shall have office or branch or agency for discount. 3d. That all notes of \$5 and under shall be withdrawn from circulation by the first day of January, 1859—all ten dollars and under by the first of January, 1860—and all of twenty dollars and under by the first of January, 1861. That no notes of similar amounts after the dates aforesaid shall be issued. Sec. 5. Provides for the circulation of all notes of the banks of other States, if so specified, after the dates aforesaid. Sec. 6. Provides for the individual liability of stockholders after the exhaustion of the effects of the bank. Sec. 7. Provides that the chartered banks shall accept this act as part of their charters; and in the event of their refusal to do so, it shall be the duty of the attorney general to institute suits for their forfeiture. Every violation of the respective provisions of this bill is made a misdemeanor.

The editor of the London "Sporting Magazine," thus speaks of the Babylon and Saunterer match, and of Gil Patrick's letter: The Babylon and Saunterer match was a good deal talked about on the road home, and we heartily hope that both in it and the Coarseswicht, Mr. Ten Broeck's pluck will meet with a fair trial. As for Gil Patrick's letter, we are not surprised that such a reputation-based unit should have written it; but we are surprised that any American sporting paper would have given first insertion to such a mass of rubbish about "burnt-up" horses and "loose reins," &c., &c. One New York paper takes a really sensible local view of the Goodwood defeat.

BANK REFORM.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes as follows: A decided feeling is exhibited here in favor of the prohibition of bank notes under \$10. Some prominent citizens are in favor of carrying the limit up to \$25, so that paper as currency shall not interfere with the free circulation of even the highest denomination of coin. There is much reason in favor of \$25 notes as the lowest denomination of bank bills. Measures are already being taken to memorialize the legislature on the subject, and there is very little doubt that a law will be passed to limit the issue to at least \$10.

THE BANKS IN THE UNION IN 1837 AND 1857.—The number of banks in the Union in 1837 was 788; in 1847 it was 715; in 1857 it is 1416.

The bank notes in circulation in 1837 amounted to \$149,185,890; in 1847 they amounted to \$163,519,766; they amount in 1857 to \$214,778,852. The specie held by the banks of the Union in 1837 was \$37,915,549; in 1847 it was \$35,132,316; in 1857 it was \$38,349,831. The indebtedness of the people to the banks of the Union in 1837 was \$535,115,702; their indebtedness in 1847 was \$1,201,282,245; and in 1857 it is \$624,456,887. The capital stocks of the Union in 1837 was \$290,772,091; in 1847 it was \$203,070,622; and in 1857 it is \$370,854,274. Funds speak louder than words. Compare 1837 with 1847; the comparison is striking; and tremble at the resemblance between '57 and '37.

Richmond Examiner.

NEW YORK BANKS.—The Bank Statement for the week gives the following results: Loans, decreased, \$1,652,308. Specie, increased, 2,568,413. Circulation, decreased, 1,202,702. Deposits, increased, 1,177,888.

The contraction of the banks has always been consequent on the fall of deposits. These are now on the increase, and by the same rule the loans ought to go up. Their continued fall with such a statement will be entirely inconsistent with rule.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM BLEEDING KANSAS.—The Westfield Argus has the following which is not only a good joke, but a fact: "The best political joke we have heard this season was 'done' on the occasion of 'King' David Wilmot's speech at Erie. An Irishman who had listened attentively to him, finally turned to a friend and inquired—'An' that's David Wilmot, eh?' 'Yes,' was the response. 'And what is he running for?' 'Governor of Pennsylvania, is it?' 'No, Governor of Pennsylvania,' 'Faith, he said nothing of Pennsylvania. I thought it was Kansas, sure.'"

This is a fair illustration of the way our very "Republican" friends run everything into the ground for the sake of improving the chances of success with their undying hobby.

The friend of a celebrated wit expressed some surprise that, with his age and his fondness for the bottle he should have thought it necessary to marry. A wife was necessary, he said; my acquaintances began to say that I drank too much for a single man.

An Ostrich Policy. The announcement that the public works will be suspended or materially contracted, is received with universal condemnation by the working classes throughout the Union. In this period of money-panic, when thousands of mechanics and laborers are thrown out of employment by the financial pressure, it was not expected that the Government, with overrunning millions in its treasury, would take occasion to increase the general distress by stopping work on the public constructions. The plea of retrenchment in the Government expenditures is singularly out of time in this moment of national suffering, when a cold and cheerless winter is closing in upon tens of thousands of honest and industrious fathers of families, who are at a loss which way to turn to find the work to supply food and shelter for their helpless ones. When the commercial sky first darkened, and all observing men became conscious that the reckless system of inflated speculations, with the collateral inflation and extravagance, had reached its limits, and was about bursting, there was a large surplus of gold in the treasury. Banks, with over issues of paper, stock-gamblers, fancy railroads, and dashing speculators, were the first to call for relief agents, and the Government, they could make better use of their talents, and having heard that toll-gate house on the Washington turnpike was vacant, concluded they would try their hands on toll collecting, and peradventure make a raise. Accordingly, they repaired to the scene of action, entered the house, swept up, spread a piece of carpet, hung out the rates of tolls, and established themselves.

After having paid this bonus of \$360,000 to the banks and speculators, to come and take their six millions of dollars before it was due, Mr. Cobb discovers—if we are to believe announcements in the press—that the treasury has run so low that it will be necessary to go into a severe course of economy and retrenchment to bring the expenses of Government down to the means in hand. The first step in this economical contraction, according to the same authority, is to stop the construction of buildings ordered by laws of Congress, and so cast thousands of poor men of work and bread during this terrible stagnation of business.

We do not believe that any such policy as this is really designed, or will be persisted in. It is a waste to relieve the money market by such liberal disbursements for the benefit of corporations, it cannot be wise now to reverse the order, and contract again, when the effect is to fall directly upon the working classes. To do this, is to carry the Government directly to the footsteps of the private jobbers, who have brought distress upon the country by first expanding unnecessarily, and then contracting suddenly and with as little cause. Mr. Cobb cannot intend to do anything so suicidal; nor would the Executive, we feel assured, lend such a policy his sanction.—Washington "States."

The second day's run on the Banks of New Orleans was worse than the first. The Crescent, describing the scene at the Citizens' Bank, says:

"When the doors opened a scene of the wildest confusion followed. The crowd acted like Bedlam broke loose—scrambling, fighting, shouting, losing hats and coats, and densely jamming the interior of the bank in an instant. The bank officers, finding themselves besieged by a crowd of madmen, secured the vaults and mounted the counters to keep the crowd from scrambling over. Others, outside, tried to clamber in at the windows, but were lulled back. Intelligence of this being sent to the Chief of Police, that officer dispatched all his specials to the scene. They arrived, fought their way through the crowd to the counter, and then turned against them. They got an iron door bar, with which they faced the crowd, having to fight freely with their fists at the same time, some of the besiegers being highly belittled. Finally, the Mayor had to send down soldiers to the bank, who, by the use of their bayonets, succeeded in clearing the door, when the work of redeeming the notes commenced."

The New York and Philadelphia Banks.

The condition of the banks of the city of New York for the week ending October 24, was as follows:

Discounts, \$95,593,518. Specie, 10,411,643. Circulation, 6,884,739. Deposits, 57,330,384.

For the preceding week, ending October 17, the aggregates stood:

Discounts, \$27,245,826. Specie, 7,843,230. Circulation, 8,087,441. Deposits, 47,330,384.

In regard to the condition of the Philadelphia banks, the Ledger has the following: "The Philadelphia banks are not paying out more of their own notes. Their movements all indicate a gradual liquidation of business, and, if continued as at present until the second Monday in April, we have scarcely a doubt they will be so far reduced as to be able to resume specie payment without difficulty. They are loaning little, and are limiting their liabilities to the public by every means in their power. Their stock of coin is understood to be steadily increasing, and their suspended bills are being settled by payments and such substitution of new bills as are satisfactory to the parties. With specie payments, we look for the first signs of a revival of credit."

Tobacco Monopoly IN FRANCE AND TOBACCO DUTIES IN ENGLAND.—From a document issued by the Ministry of Finance, exhibiting comparative statements of the indirect revenues of France the first six months of 1857, compared with the corresponding period of 1856, it appears that the product of the sales of tobacco (the tobacco monopoly in the hands of the *Régie*) during the former period was 84,140,000 francs, and in the latter \$17,000,000, against 79,011,000 francs, or \$15,600,000, the first six months of 1856. During the same period there were imported into Great Britain for consumption 16,121,746 pounds of tobacco, exclusive of manufactured and snuff, on which the British government realized a revenue from custom-house duties alone of \$12,188,030. Supposing the importation of tobacco into both these countries the last six months of 1857 should equal (and it will doubtless exceed) the importation of the first six months, the aggregate amount of revenue derived from tobacco, almost wholly of American growth, by the governments of Great Britain and France would reach, for 1857,